Intelligencer.

Milton Gazette & Roanoke Advertiser.

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WEEKLY ALMANAC.

MARCH. 1827.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS	MOONS' PHASES.	D. H. M.
1 Thursd	6 24	5 36	First ☽	5 1 15 a.
2 Friday	6 23	5 37	Full ●	13 6 57 m
3 Saturday	6 22	5 38	Last ☾	20 3 10 m
4 Sunday	6 20	5 40	New ○	27 6 50 m
5 Monday	6 19	5 41		
6 Tuesday	6 18	5 42		
7 Wednesday	6 17	5 43		

MILTON Female Academy.

IT is thought due to the character of this institution, to recommend it to the public by a more extended notice of its regulations. The present superintendents, the Rev. Mr. DOUGLAS, and the Misses M. and E. SMITH, are anxious to render it, in the highest degree, beneficial to the interests of Female Education; and if their most zealous efforts, directed by a considerable experience in teaching, can ensure success, they hope to succeed Their principal aim will be to discipline and invigorate the mind; to form it to habits of reflection; and to give to their pupils such an acquaintance with general subjects, with books, and methods of acquiring knowledge, as will prepare them to study with advantage hereafter, to become ornaments in the best circles of society, *and Lights in the world* To effect this they only require children of a tolerable capacity, and these children a proper length of time under their direction. Capacity cannot be created where it does not exist, nor can the best capacity be cultivated without time.

In order, however, to facilitate and increase the acquisitions of the pupils as much as possible, a plan of study is getting into operation, which will embrace a full course at this institution, and will in general be adhered to. The students are enrolled in *four* sections, and their studies thus appointed:

The IVth section includes all beginners, in two classes Their time is employed in Spelling, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic in its tables and first principles, together with plain Needle Work.

In the IIId, They read also, spell and define, write, study Colburn's first Lessons in Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography of the U. States, together with plain and fancy needle work,

In the IId. their attention is extended to penmaking. Ancient and Modern Geography, Astronomy, use of the Globes, and projection of Maps; History U. S, Natural Philosophy, Andrew's Rhetoric, Composition and ornamental work.

In the Ist, they advance to Colburn's Sequel, Sacred Geography, Mnemonic's Chronology, Ancient and Modern History, Andrew's Logic, Chemistry, Composition once a week, and, if possible, Algebra, Geometry, Botany, &c.

Vocal music is taught to all the students; Instrumental Music and Painting to any who may desire it,

In many parts of our country the sentiment is gaining ground, that the knowledge of foreign and dead languages should no longer be confined to literary *men*, but should be extended to their companions. The languages therefore, Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, Spanish or Italian, will be taught by the superintendant, and a gentleman under his direction, to any who may desire it. In order to employ, and improve the leisure hours of the students, a "Youths Library" is commencing, where, for a small sum per session, they can have access to books, which might, otherwise, be out of their reach.

At the end of every session premiums are awarded to the most deserving; and to those who shall stand an approved examination on all the studies in the above course—in which Algebra, Geometry, Botany, and the languages, are not included—certificates of graduation will be presented.

The price of Tuition, per session, in the 4th section, is $11 00; in the 3rd, $13 50, and in the 2nd and 1st, $16, exclusive of ornamental work, which is $6; painting $10; and music $20. Boarding in the best families, $45. A deduction is made to those who enter after the opening of the session, which commences in July and January.

Whilst the above prices are considerably lower than at many similar institutions, as will be seen by a reference to their advertisements, it is confidently expected that few will be found to yield more solid advantages.

It is only necessary to add that the moral aspect of this town is now good, and is gradually improving; and it is believed that both the *morals* and the *manners* of young ladies are likely to be improved by residing in *Milton*.

Milton Male Academy.

THE first session of the present year in this institution commenced on the 10th inst. under the continued direction of Mr. Henry J. Foster, of the College of Hampden Sidney. This school is advancing in its character and in the number of its pupils, and offers to parents, it is believed, all the advantages which can be found at any other similar institution. In all the usual Academic branches of education which are here taught, the aim will be accuracy and thorough scholarship. Every possible attention will be paid to the manners and moral character of the students.

Rewards will be distributed at the end of the term according to merit.

The price of Tuition will be

1. For the Elementory English studies,	$ 7 50
2. English Grammar, Geography, &c.	10 00
3. Latin and Greek Languages.	12 50

Tuition fees payable in advance. Boarding in respectable families on the most moderate and accommodating terms.

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.

January 16. 38—

WRITING PAPER, LETTER PAPER, &c.

ForSale at the Milton Book Store.

FLAX SEED.

I wish to purchase a quantity of Flax seed. for which the highest price will be given in cash to be delivered at the Store of Mr. Samuel Watkins.

RICHARD YARBROUGH.

Feb. 6. tf—41

DRS. GARLAND & THOMAS,

HAVE this day dissolved by mutual consent their copartnership both in the medical and aphothecary line. The debts due the latter concern will be settled with P. H THOMAS.

JOHN T. GARLAND will keep his Medical Office henceforth at his residence where he will be pleased to attend any applications in his way.

January 11 37—tf

THOMAS DAY, *CABINET MAKER,*

RETURNS his thanks for the patronage he has received, and wishes to inform his friends and the public that he has on hand, and intends keeping, a handsome supply of

Mahogony, Walnut and Stained FURNITURE,

the most fashionable and common BED STEADS, &c. which he would be glad to sell very low. All orders in his line, in Repairing, Varnishing, &c. will be thankfully received and punctuallo attended to.

Jan. 17. 38

P. H. & R. W. THOMAS,

HAVING connected themselves in the practice and sale of MEDICINES, offer their services to the public. They have on hand a handsome assortment of fresh medicins and paints, which will be disposed of on liberal terms either wholesale or retail

Feb. 5. 41—3w

THE CELEBRATED JACK, VULCAN.

WILL stand the ensuing season at his old stand on Hyco, and one or two other places, in the county, as will be seen by hand-bills at the proper time.

R. I. SMITH.

Caswell co. Jan. 14. 39—tM1

SIR WILLIAM.

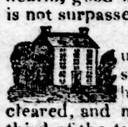
THE celebrated race horse Sir William got by Sir Archey, out of the noted running mare Belona, and she out of the celebrated mare Indian Queen will stand the ensuing season in Milton Good pasture gratis, and mares feed at the neighborhood prices of grain. He will not leave the stable during the season. His colts in appearance are surpassed by none. For further particulars see the bills

HENRY M. CLAY

Feb 1. 40—tf

SPRING GARDEN, FOR SALE,

SITUATED in Rockingham county, on the main Road leading from Salem and Salisbury, to Richmond and Lynchburg. This delightful and well known residence for health, good water, and beauty of situation is not surpassed, perhaps, by any in the state



The Tract contains upwards of Two Thousand acres; about one hundred of which is cleared, and nearly all fresh. At least one third of the tract is prime Tobacco land, and the balance fine corn and grain land, and from its level situation, is susceptible of a very high state of improvement. The land abounds with good springs, and is covered with excellent timber. As a stand for a Store, and public Business, Spring Garden is equal to any, having five public roads leading to it from different directions, and having been a place of considerable business for the last forty years.

The improvements are a new two story Dwelling House, with six rooms; a store and tavern house, which, with a little repair, would be very good; a new barn, shedded for Stables, a shop and other out houses. Determined to move to the western country, I would sell a bargain in the above property, and receive a few likely negroes in part payment. For terms apply to the subscriber living on the premises.

JAMES GALLOWAY.

Jan. 30. 41—tf

Saddle & Harness Making.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his patrons and the public generally that he has taken the large and commodious buildings adjoining the bank, to which he has removed his extensive assortment of

SADDLERY, &c.

where he will constantly keep on hand a great variety of the best articles in his line of business. He has employed the best of workmen from the northern cities, and will furnish to order, on the shortest notice, of the best materials, all such articles as his patrons may desire. To those who have dealt with him it is superfluous to say that he will sell lower for cash than can be had otherwhere in the state. His arrangements justify him in saying that he can afford to deal on more reasonable terms, than were ever afforded in the southern states. To comply fwith the above engagements his debtors of the past year cannot but be mindful that punctuality in payment is indispensable in replenishing his stock. Sensible of past favors, he again solicits the indulgence of his friends and the public in general, and pledges that nothing on his part shall be wanting to give complete satisfaction

JESSE OWEN.

Milton, Jan 9 15—tf

Dec. 5. 32—6w

Legislature of North Carolina, February, 1827.

Report of the Committee on the Resolutions of Georgia, relative to the election of President and Vice Prresident.

The committee to whom was referred certain resolutions of the State of Georgia, recommending to the several States the expediency of so amending the Constitution of the United States, as in future to prevent. under any cercumstances, the election of President and Vice President from devolving on the House of Representative of the United States, REPORT.

That they are duly sensible of the importance of the subject committed to them, and the weight of reponsibility they incur, when proposing the amendment, in any particular of so sacred an instrament as the Constitution of the United States. But the circumstances attending the late election of president, have given such general dissatisfaction to the nation, and have so clearly shewn the ease with which the will of the people may be frustrated, that a remedy appears indispensable.

Your committee believe the intervention of Electors unnecessary, and that so long as that mode of choosing is resorted to, the evils so generally complained of must frequently occur; and the voice of the people be often unattended to. In order to illustrate this, they beg leave to put the following hypothesis: Suppose two State,; one entitled to 20 electoral votes, the other to 21, and that 4,000 votes are given to each elector This would give 80,000 votes in the one, and 84,000 votes in the other State. A. and B. are candidates for the presidency. In the State entitled to 20 electoral votes, A. has an unanimous vote, that is, he receives 80,000 votes, In the other State, which is entitled to 21 electoral votes, and having 84,000 voters, there is much division: but B. obtains 44,000 votes, and A. 40,000. Now by the present mode of electing by electors, B. gains this state with 21 electoral votes; so that with 44,000 votes from the *people*, he has 21 votes in the electoral college, while A. with 120,000 votes of the people, has but 20 votes.

It may here be said that such a case is not likely to happen; but your committee would reply, such a case ought never to happen, neither should there be a possibility of its happening Your committee are fully aware that it is much easier to point out a fault, than apply a correction; nevertheless where an evil so palpably exists, they think it better to attempt reformation, than submit in silence. They are the more strenghthened in this opinion, from the reflection that the mode of amending the Constitution of the United States, is one of the safest provisions in it, for no amendment can be received, till agreed to by three fourths of the states; and when we consider the vast extent of our country, the various interests, and the various opinions that must exist, on a proposition to amend any one article, it is more likely that a salutary amendment should fail, than an evil one be admitted.

In that part of the Constitution of the United States, which relates to the election of President and Vice President, your committee would say, with much deference, they think no advantageous alteration could be made, but on the basis of preserving to each state, the relative weight she at present possesses, and in an entire exclusion of the House of Representatives of the United States from all electoral powers relative to the election of president and vice president. Upon these principles added to that of the people's voting directly for president and vice president, they beg leave to offer the following plan:

It shall require a majority of votes, equal to all the Senators and Representatives of the United States to elect a president and vice president These votes shall be obtained in the following manner, viz. Elections shall be held throughout the United States as heretofore, and the people entitled to vote, shall vote as heretofore but not for electors; they shall vote directly for president and vice president, designating in the votes who shall be president and who shall be vice president.

The returning officers of all the States, shall transmit to the governor of their respective States, a true list of their polls, with the number of votes each person had for president and vice president; and the governor of each state, when he shall thus have received said list, shall in the presence of the heads of departments of the state to which he belongs, cause the whole number of votes given by the state to be added up and ascertained. This being done, he shall cause the same to be divided by the number of representatives and senators of the state is entitled to in the Congress of the United States. The number of each candidate's votes for president and vice president, shall then be added up separately, and their several numbers divided by the number obtained, by dividing the whole votes of the State by the number of senators and representatives the state is entitled to: and as often as the number can be obtained, out of this number of votes given to A. B. and C. for president or vice president, so many votes are they entitled to, and also to any fractional part of a vote.

The Governors of the several states shall send the result of the election, each by a special messenger to the president of the senate of the United States, who shall open them as heretofore on the day of and count them, adding together also, the fractional parts of votes, which each candidate may have received; and in case no person should have received a majority of votes, then the president of the senate shall transmit to the governors of the several states, the result of the election; and should the legislature of anystate not be in session during the first week in January, the governor of such state, shall call the legislature to be in session in that week. And the legislatures of the respective states throughout the Union, shall determine in the first week in January, (where an election has failed to be made by the people,) from the two candidates for president and vice president respectively having the greatest number of votes which shall be president, and which shall be vice president. In this mode of election, each state shall have one vote, and the members of the legislature of each state shall give their votes by ayes and noes, as the names of the candidates are severally put to them; and in the event of a tie of the legislatures, then the candidate who had the greatest number of votes from the people, for president, shall be president; and the candidate having the greatest number of votes from the people, for vice president, shall be vice president.

In submitting this plan, your committee beg leave to say something in explanation. The States of the Union differ widely in the qualifications necessary for a vote. In Virginia the freeholder alone is received; while in North Carolina, every free citizen of 21 years of age, and who has paid a public tax, is permitted to give suffrage. This difference as to qualification among the states, has not escaped the notice of your committee; and although it has cost some trouble and reflection, they hope and believe all difficulty from that source has been removed.

The plan proposed, secures to each state in the Union, her full weight, according to population, let the qualifications necessary to entitle an individual to exercise the right of suffrage be what they may. To prove this, they submit the following preposition:

Suppose in the election of a president and vice president, North-Carolina shonld give 100,000 votes; and that her senators and representatives in congress, united, amount to 15. Divide (according to the plan proposed) 100,000 by 15, and the number obtained is 6,666 and a fraction. A. snd B. are candidates for the presidency. A. gets 62,000 votes and B gets 38,000. Now divide the 62,000 votes given to A. by 6,666, and it will give A. 9 votes and a fraction; and the 38,000 votes given to B, divided in the same way, will give him five votes and a fraction. This rule is certain and unerring: it shews the relative strength of the parties, preserves that of the states, and enables the people to vote directly for the two first officers of the nation.

It might be asked of your committee what is to be done with the fractional parts of votes given to the candidates? They reply, add them up, and divide the aggregate by an *arbitrary* number, say 10,000. Is a reason required for this? They answer, an *arbitrary* number is indispensable, because, when throwing the fractional parts of votes from various states together, all differing in the number of votes they are entitled to in electing a president and vice president, there must be some certain number fixed upon as a divider, which will as well apply to one state as another.

Your committee again expresses the diffidence with which they offer their opinions to the legislature, and should they be so fortunate as even to present a thought which may hereafter prove beneficial, it will be more than a compensation for the labour they have bestowed upon this subject.

Respectfully sumitted.

ALFED MOORE, *Chairman.*

MORGAN'S CASE.

This seems really an extraordinary affair. Different versions of it have from time to time been published in the interior papers of N. Y. but hitherto we have forborne to notice them, as the circumstances appeared too unaccountable for belief. Recently, however, it has become more imposing: Town and County meetings have been held, Grand Jurors have made presentments, and the Governors of New-York and U. Canada, have both thought it a matter demanding investigation, and have offered rewards for the detection of the persons, said to be Freemasons, concerned in the outrage, upon this unfortunate individual. Having room to-day, in a short article in our preceding columns, we insert some of the particulars of Morgan's adduction and (supposed) murder: the like of which, for deep atrocity and the mysteries attending them, we have sometimes met with in the pages of romance, but never before heard of in the occurrences of real life—especially as having taken place in a land of liberty and laws. That the Ancient Fraternity, in the State of New-York, will be able *as a Society*, to acquit themselves finally of blame, we entertain no doubt; as the known principles of the order are as contrary to such transactions, as light is opposite to darkness: and, *as a Society*, the whole body should not be held accountable for the crime of a few bad men, possibly wicked enough for their purposes to assume a name, which they could but disgrace.

In persuance to notice, 'a numerous and highly respectable meeting of the friends of Gen. Jackson, from the counties of Essex, Caroline, Spottsylvania, Orange, Culpeper, Fauquier, Stafford and King George, convened at the Town Hall, in Fredericksburg, on the 14th instant:—George Buckner, Esq. of Caroline was called to the Chair; and W. Gordon of Fredericksburg, appointed Secretary. A committee of nine gentlemen was appointed to prepare an Address to the Citizens of the Commonwealth and to present to the Meeting such Resolutions as might 'give efficacy to the measures growing out of this meeting.'—The following gentlemen were appointed the Committe; viz: Dr, John H. Wallace of Fredericksburg, John Mercer Garnett of Essex, George Banks, Wm. Brent and John Moncure of Stafford, Maj. James Richards of Culpeper, Col. Thomas Minor of Spottsylvania,

Maj. Hugh M. Patton and Garret Minor of Fredericksburg. An Address was reported & adopted. It denounces in the severest terms the origin, the doctrines, & the acts of the present Administration. It directly charges Mr. Clay with corruption in forming a Coalition with Mr. Adams; and concludes with holding up 'Andrew Jackson, as the great republican leader under whose auspices the constitution may be restored to its supremacy; and the profligate succession of Mr Clay defeated.'

The Resolution also proposed and agreed to, recommend to the people throughout the State and Union, friendly to the election of Gen. Jackson, to call meetings and organize themselves in such manner as will be most likely to give efficiency to their measures, &c. The Meeting also appointed a committee of Correspondence of Seventeen gentlemen for the purpose of communicating and co-operating with other Committees in this State and elsewhere.

SPEECH OF

GENERAL SAUNDERS.

The resolution calling for information in regard to the Printers of the Laws, being again taken up—

MR. SAUNDERS rose, and spoke to the following effect:

Mr. Speaker: In availing myself of the present moment to reply to certain matters introduced into this discussion, I have no wish to preclude any other gentleman who may desire to speak, should it be the pleasure of the House to continue the debate. And if, in the course of the remarks I feel myself constrained to make, I should touch a chord, whose vibration shall not harmonize with the feelings of particular individuals, I must plead, as my apology, the example of those who have gone before me, and that truth is my object. Here permit me to remove the objection stated to that part of the resolution calling for the list of papers in which the laws were directed to be published in the years 1825 and 1826. I was apprized that the communication in reply to the call of last session contained the list of these years; yet the object then was to see the papers in which the law had been published in 1824, under the order of the then Secretary of State, so as to contrast them with those in which they were directed to be published by the present incumbent of that Department. The object now is to obtain the entire list, since under the direction of the present Secretary, of the papers, the changes, and the causes for each change, which will extend as well to the past years as to the present. And as I prefer having the whole matter connected under one view, I hope the resolution will undergo no change.

I understood, Sir, the gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. Wright] who first spoke in opposition to this resolution, to have conceded the right, on the part of this House, to call for the Causes which may have influenced any department of the government in the execution of a particular duty, required by law; though he considered it inexpedient and useless to do so in the present case.—He put to me the question, by way of illustrating the absurdity of such a call, that, should he submit a resolution calling for my reasons for offering the one now under discussion, whould I not repel it with feelings of indignation? I anwer, if the gentleman had proffered such a resolution, when engaged in replying to my reasons, it might argue some impediment in his intellect, but could afford no just cause of complaint. I might ask the gentleman, with more propriety, if he had been charged by his constituents, with a particular duty, in which they felt a deep interest, would he hesitate in acquainting them with the manner he had discharged this duty and his reasons? I apprehend not. If called to the public bar or to the festive board, to assign his reasons for the vote he gave for President, would he refuse to comply? The gentleman, on such an occasion, has given his reasons and they were worthy of his vote.

But, Sir, I ask if the gentleman from Ohio, or any one who has spoken on this subject, have met the cases I gave as evidence of the abuse? The gentleman did notice the National Intelligencer and the Kentucky Argus; and though he attempted an apology for the Secretary, he could not say the changes in those cases were justifiable. He gave us an eulogy on the Editors of the Intelligencer; the high character of their paper, and the general confidence which it enjoys in the estimation of the public; he reminded me that the senior Editor was a native of my own State, and inquires whether I considered them to be influenced by the paltry sum of 80 or $100? The gentleman need not to have reminded me of this fact to influence my feelings, or to operate upon my judgment. 'The better part' of the junior Editor of that paper is also a native of my State; and they are content with my feelings towards them. Yet he is mistaken in supposing the amount paid for the publication of the laws and executive advertisements, with other printing which usually follows as a consequence, does not greatly exceed the sum he named. It is not however, material to my purpose whether the amount be great or small, or whether it influences those particular Editors or not. If they are not to be influenced, others may. The charge is, and as gentlemen have so termed it, I beg to repeat it in my own language—That the Secretary of State, on entering upon the duties of his office, found certain papers entrusted with the publication of the laws, which, from their character and circulation, gave them general dissemination—that there existed no cause of complaint—and that he, in the exercise of his discretion, transferred the printing to other papers, recently established, of limited circulation to the injury of the public, and against the intention of the law; merely because these papers held a language agreeable to his own views and recognized, to the fullest extent, the hand from whom they received the 'Treasury pap.' This is the charge: this the issue tendered, which has not been met; or, if met, conceded. Yet I am told the charge is serious, and a regard for my own reputation, if not for the character of the Secretary of State, ought to have induced me to pause before hazarding such an assertion, without a tittle of evidence. When I first brought forward this matter, I was in possession of information to satisfy my own mind that changes had been made, not justified by a proper regard to the public advantage, and of a character entirely personal and political. I am now possessed of evidence, the credibility of which will not be questioned. In reply to a letter addressed to the delegation of the State of New Hampshire, by the Editor of the Patriot, inquiring the cause for his removal as publisher of the laws, a Senator of that State, detailing a conversation with the Secretary, says: 'Mr. Clay remarked, 'he had determined, from a sense of duty, to transfer the printing of the laws of the United States from the New Hampshire Patriot to some other paper.'' A letter from a Member of this House, from the same State, says: 'That the printing had been taken from the Argus, in Maine, and from some paper in New Hampshire, and that Mr. Clay said he would not furnish an enemy with weapons to be employed against himself.' 'An act of this kind,' continues the letter, 'performed without consulting any of our delegation, whose voice, if consulted, would, I have no doubt, been unanimous against it, shews a spirit which, I should think, a wise man, if he possessed it, upon principles of policy, would conceal.' Another letter: 'It may not be improper to add that I have good reason to believe that none of the Representatives from New Hampshire are the friends of the change.' Again: 'Your letter gave me the first information of the fact of the removal. As to the causes of it, no great doubt can exist in the mind of any body who knows the honorable Secretary and his present policy.'

Such Sir, is the evidence of the entire delegation of a State, declaring this change was got made at their request, but against their unanimous wish. I might ask, if the representatives of that State, coming from different sections, and conversant with its local situation, were not more competent to advise the Secretary, what papers were likely to carry the laws to every man's door than any one else? Yet he does not deign to ask for their information, makes the change against their voice in conformity with his own sense of duty and his 'present policy.'

I will notice what the gentleman from Ohio said in regard to the Kentucky Argus merely to state the facts.

The gentleman told the House, the editor of the Argus had long published the laws of the Union, and had also published the laws of his own State. That he had been removed by the Legislature as printer for the State: ergo the Secretary was justifiable in transferring the publication of the laws to another paper. The gentleman disclaimed the conclusion as the reason of the Secretary, which leaves the facts to speak for themselves. The Legislature had elected another printer to the State, though it was not for near twelve months after, that the Secretary transferred the printing of the laws, not to the paper selected by the Legislature, because in the contest for printer, the editor of the Argus received more than fifty votes, and the one who now publishes the laws only five. So much for the reasons and the facts involved in that case.

I will here reply to an interrogatory put to me by the gentleman from Kentucky, who first addressed you on this subject, (Mr. Letcher,) with much good feeling, but with a disposition rather to put this subject by, as a small matter, than to investigate it fully. He asks if no changes have been made in North Carolina? I suppose the gentleman alludes to the paper edited by the father and brother of the editor of the National Intelligencer, who conducted the oldest paper in that state and which has long been deemed the organ of the republican party, which has published, and still publishes the laws of the Union. Not because they are hostile to the administration, for on that subject, they have, at least, been neutral; which neutrality has contributed, in no small degree, to deprive them of the public printing of the State. Yet the honorable Secretary has not followed the example of the Legislature, and extended his benevolent aid, as it did not, I suppose, come within his present policy. It is an act of justice that I should say of the senior editor, to whom I have alluded, that though an Englishman by birth, he is an American in heart, and that I have long drawn much of my political information on passing events from the columns of his paper. It is not any cause of complaint that this paper or any other has been continued, of whatever political complexion, as the abuse consists in the transfers made, and the effect of those transfers. It is saying to all the papers who publish the laws, 'You must support the administration, remain neutral, or be placed upon your probation.' It is this that constitutes the influence and the danger of rendering this patronage injurious to the freedom of the press.

The different gentlemen who have opposed this resolution, have all placed it upon the ground, that the printers of the laws were neither officers for life, or good behaviour, but were appointed at the discretion of the Secretary of State, and liable to be changed at his pleasure. Now, Sir, it required no great sagacity to have made this discovery, as no one could believe it competent for the Secretary of State, bold and daring as he is, to remove a man from an office, conferred upon him by the constitutional authorities. It may suit the present policy of the Executive, to confer appointments, yet they can hardly undertake to vacate an office. I might inquire, upon what principle is it, that the Constitution and laws confer an office for life or good behaviour? Is it not to ensure a faithful and independent discharge of duty? To obtain a competent person, and to place him above the influence of passing events? If this be the principle, and that it is, no one will deny, then the Secretary has been guilty of its violation, in taking from individuals the execution of a duty, which they discharged to the public satisfaction, to gratify his private views.—By what tenure does the honorable Secretary hold his office? He is not an officer for life, but liable to be removed at the pleasure of the President. Whatever may be his influence with the Chief Magistrate as an adviser, still he is not the Executive. Gentlemen, then, who deny the right of this House to call upon this officer for the manner in which he has discharged a particular duty, are mistaken in supposing there is any anology between this case and a call upon the President for his reasons in appointment to office. The constitution has conferred this duty upon the Executive of recommending, and whatever may be our feelings to its exercise, we have no right to interfere. This is a legitimate source of patronage, and whenever exercised for the advancement of a friend, no one can cnmplain, unless the public interest should be compromitted, and then he is responsible to the people and not to us. Such is not the nature of the present call, which seeks for causes that influenced our own agent, in discharge of a duty directed by ourselves.

The gentleman from Ohio says, there is no precedent, and the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. Buckner,) considers it an inquisitorial exercise of power. If indeed, the object was to charge the Secretary with any corrupt participation in any profit arising from the execution of the duty, which I disclaim, then there might be some foundation for the argument. Such is not the case as there is nothing criminal charged, and if any danger is apprehended, gentlemen may move the saving clause, providing he shall communicate nothing, which, in his estimation, may implicate himself—I will, now, Sir, read, for the information of gentlemen, a case in point. [Here Mr. S. read, from the Journal of proceedings of the House of Representatives, for the year 1822, the following.] That on the 7th of May, 1822, Mr. Cook submitted the following resolution, viz.—

'*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to prepare and lay before this House, as early in the next session as may be practicable, a statement, shewing the amount of money which appears to have stood to the credit of the United States, or its Treasurer, in every bank in which the public money has been deposited, at the end of each quarter, since the first day of January, 1817; distinguishing between general and special deposites; a particular and minute account of each transfer of the public money from one bank to another, which has been made within the aforesaid period, and the reasons and motives for making the same.' &c.

'8th May, 1822—The resolution submitted by Mr. Cook, yesterday, was taken up, read, and agreed to by the House,'

In March, 1823, 'The Speaker laid before the House, a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, accompanied by sundry documents, preferred in obedience to the resolution adopted, on motion of Mr. Cook, on the 8th of May, 1822.'

Here then, Sir, is a call sanctioned by the House, which sustains the resolution, and goes beyond it. It required the Secretary of the Treasury, to render not only his *reasons* but his *motives*, for the discharge of a public duty. A call, whatever might have been the object of the mover, that must have deeply implicated the character of the officer, if guilty of neglect. Did we then hear any thing about inquisitorial authority? No, Sir. That distinguished individual was literally put to the rack; all was silent; nothing of the Spanish inquisition, nor even an emotion of sympathy from the breast of his political enemies. Did his friends resist the call, blazen forth his fame, or attempt to give his reasons, or his motives for which he was alone liable to his God? No: they suffered gentlemen to go on, to push their inquiries, relying upon the honesty of the man whom they believed, when examined, would be found uniting the virtues of a Socrates, to the sterling integrity of a Cato, They relied upon his honesty, as upon a rock; and I am proud to say, they relied not upon a sandy foundation. Nor did he take shelter under the phraseology of the call, but gave every thing in his power, involving facts, reasons and motives and threw himself upon the justice of the house. I may be reminded that the act incorporating the United States' Bank, directs the deposit of all public moneys to be made in the parent bank or some of its branches, unless the secretary of the treasury shall otherwise order; in which case he shall lay before Congress his reasons for such order. I admit this law authorized the call for reasons, but not for motives. If Congress possesses the power by law, to direct a particular act to be performed, and to require, at the same time, the reasons which may influence its officer in the performance, may we not, with the same propriety, call for those reasons after the performance of the duty? Certainly, as the call is not made with any view to implicate the individual criminally, and cannot therefore, be considered *ex post facto* in its character.

I think, Sir, I have succeeded in shewing the examples I gave of abuse, are sustained by facts; that although the printers who publish the laws are not officers, they have heretofore been continued on the same principle, and for the same purpose—a faithful discharge of duty. That the appropriation was not intended by Congress to be converted, as it has been, by the Secretary, into patronag ; that there is no analogy between this case and that of executive nominations to office, a legitimate exercise of patronage, and that this call is sustained by precedent. Here I should leave the matter to the decision of the House, but for the necessity of pursuing the gentlemen who have spoken against this resolution.

I will, first, Mr. Speaker, notice the remarks of the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. Buckner,) which were intended, I suppose, for my especial benefit, as a castigation for my temerity in presuming to question the conduct of his friend, the Secretary of State. I will say to the gentleman, whatever my sense of public duty may require, I shall not be deterred from it by any fear of his lash; nor shall I be induced to it from any hope or wish for his approbation. He has given us a high wrought eulogy upon the character of his friend, and at the same time tells us his fame rested upon a basis not to be shaken by the breath of his enemies, or increased by the adulation of his friends. I have no wish to injure the honestly acquired reputation of the Secretary of State, or of any other man. I would not, if I could, I could not, if I would. Yet, Sir, whilst I shall continue to hold a seat here, and he shall be entrusted with a public duty, which, in my judgement, he abuses, I shall use my feeble efforts to bring them to light, though it may, in the estimation of the gentleman, add to the brightness of his character. The gentleman has thought proper to remind us, that whist those, goaded on by disappointed ambition and feeling of rancorous opposition, who makes these attacks upon the Secretary, shall have been swept away and forgotten, his fame will rest upon the brightest page of his country's history. I trust, sir, I have a laudable ambition, yet I have not the vanity to believe, that any humble part it may be my lot to perform upon this stage of action, will transmit my name to after ages. I would prefer, however, that my memory should sink into oblivion's deepest grave, so deep that no whisper should reach the surface, sooner than live as some men's will live in the heraldry of fame. Yes, Sir, history will indeed tell posterity that they have existed, and damn them to eternal fame for the part they have acted. I covet not such immortality.

The gentleman supposes that, when a particular individual shall be elected to the presidency, we shall then hear nothing more of these calls for abuses; that all will be right and proper. I trust there will be no just cause for these inquiries, and if there should, I have no donbt persons will be found ready and willing to urge them. He tells us there will be happy days, a political millennium, but that he will feel content should he esccape the operation of the second article of the rules and regulations adopted for the government of the army. The gentleman need be under no apprehension, as that rule was intended for the punishment of spies, and I will do him the justice to say, I should not suspect him in an; enemy's camp, whether a foreign or domestic enemy; and I regret to find the gentleman attempting to palliate the conduct of those, whom I suppose he condemned at the time, as meriting punishment, if not in the summary mode authorized by that article, one equally severe and certain.

The gentleman has also brought into this discussion the principle of difference between those who support and oppose the present administration. This, I suppose, must have been intended for the effect or embellishments, certainly not for any relevancy to the matter under debate. He tells us that the administration are the friends of Internal Improvement and Manufactures; that they are the great cause of difference between those who constitute the exclusive friends of the administration and the rancorous opposition. Now, sir, I had always understood that, as to internal improvement, the difference was as to the constitutional power, and that there were to be found the advocates of this power, as well among the opponents, as the supporters of the existing 'powers that be.' That if t be a constitutional question, I hardly suppose any man would be found willing to surrender his judgment on his oath, at the shrine of any president. If those opposed to this administration, who are friendly to this exercise of power, complain, it is at the improper manner in which the appropriations have been expended, the false inducements which have been held out, and which cannot be fulfilled. If the subject of manufactures be a principle of difference, then the gentleman from Kentucky is in an unfortunate situation; for though he may have voted for the Tariff of 1824, he voted against the one which has just passed; because, I suppose it was an unprincipled Tariff, sectional in its benefits, and general in its burthens. I leave the gentleman to settle this matter with his friends, and as to effect, the people will determine.

Both the gentlemen from Kentucky, (Letcher and Buckner,) and the gentlemen from Ohio and Maryland. (Wright and Dorsey,) have referred to the practices of Mr. Jefferson. The first gentleman told us he unstood human nature perfectly, and always took care of his friends: the second gentleman deemed him worthy of imitation, and gave particular examples of abuse, to cover, I suppose, the conduct of the present secretary. The reputation of that distinguished individual withstood the sponge of his contemporaries, though dipped in the bitterest gall, from the sarcasms of the now President, tho' flowing in doggeral verses, down to the petty revilings of the gentleman *now* from Ohio, *then* of New York: and I trust it may not suffer at the hands of his professed followers.

[Here Mr. S. was interrupted by the expiration of the hour.]

Mr. Speaker: The example of Mr. Jefferson does not justify the course pursued by the Secretary in regard to the publication of the laws. The cases adduced were appointments to office, which were made in obedience to the verdict of the people themselves, and in accordance with the sentiments of the day. In no case, from the year 1799 down to the present, has any secretary, in directing the publication of the laws, attempted to control or influence the press. It was amongst the first acts of Mr. Jefferson's administration, to remove the shackles which had been imposed upon it, and to leave it free. He went upon the maxim, that whilst reason was left free to combat error, neither the religious or civil rights of the people could be endangered. It is to sustain this principle—to keep the press free and beyond the reach of temptation, that this matter is now urged upon the attention of the House. For, Sir, I am frank to say, if we are to have a 'kennel press,' as it was designated by the late Secretary of State, or a vassel press, as seems to be the policy of the present secretary to make it, then I prefer the former with its licentiousness, to the latter with its venality, its adulation and its subserviency. I would ask, if it is the policy of the present Secretary to restore those to authority who had been misplaced by Mr. Jefferson or Mr. Madison? If such be the policy, and that it is with the executive, as far as he dare go, I have no doubt, then let it be avowed in a tangible shape. And here, Sir, permit me to notice a remark which fell from the gentleman (Mr. Dorsey) from Maryland. That gentleman, in referring to a correspondence, which passed some years ago, between General Jackson and Mr. Monroe, said that the sentiments contained in it, operated like incantation upon the federal party, who had been denounced and proscribed, and who rallied to the standard of General Jackson in the late contest for the presidency, in Mass. though he acknowledged he was not of the number. He must also acknowledge that the Hartford Convention men were not of the number who discovered, I suppose Banquo's ghost, in the famous second section, or perhaps like himself, a speck of war glimmering in the horizon. The gentlleman did not belong to this class, nor, I would feign hope, to the class of their approvers; yet he, with them, remained steady in the support of the Fanueil Hall Chairman, where I shall for the present leave them. I will state my interpretation of the sentiment alluded to, that it was neither one of the general invitation or proscription. Nor am I, Sir, to be understood as saying, that I should wish to see those who differed from the old Republican party proscribed. I am free to say that there are Federalists of high character, of pure intentions, and of ardent devotion to the country—of that class, who sought not in times of peril to add to the difficulties of their country; and to this class belongs a valued friend now in my eye, (Mr. McLane of Del.) who were willing to refer the great question of peace or war, to the councils of the nation, and when it had determined that the Rubicon should be crossed, to gird on their knapsacks and march not under the banners of a Cæsar to trample on the liberties of their country, but to sustain its rights and defend its soil—not by marching up to the letter of the constitution and looking an enemy in the face, but to the field of battle. These, sir, are the men who deserve the confidence and the honors of the nation. But that class who, on this floor, sought to paralyze your efforts: who used their talents to defeat the necessary ways and means for a rigorous prosecution of the contest in which the country was engaged; who from this floor, sought to scatter murmurs and discontent amongst the people; who, in this nation, endeavored to stay its uplifted arm, and invite, by their conduct, an invading foe; these are the men whom I would place a little longer, yea, and a little longer, on their probation.

I fear I may tresspass upon the time of the House, and will therefore hasten on. I must say a passing word to the learned gentleman from Rome, (Mr. Wood, of New York.) He, sir, has given us a repetition of what is becoming rather stale here, of this doxy, of that doxy, and of his heterodoxy. He admonishes me that I have been guilty of an unnecessary consumption of time, by the introduction of this resolution; when he knows that the friends of the measure, up to this time, and I trust they will still pursue the same course, have only spoken in reply. I will yield to the admonition of the gentleman so far as neither to notice his doxies, his argument, or his latin. I intend no disrespect; and I trust I shall not disturb the gravity of the gentleman's philosophy, when I assure him, if those were days of chivalric deeds, and I was disposed to take a tilt at a wind mill, I know of but few who would have higher claims to the trust of my faithful Sancho. I assure the gentleman if, hereafter, I should feel inclined to enter upon an excursion of the kind, that his claims though a good and true administration man, shall be duly considered, only exacting the promise, on his part, that he will so far keep his sober senses about him as not to mistake the Barber's basin for the Golden Helmet.

I will again pay my respects to the gentleman from Ohio, who has appeared the second time in this discussion, whether to supply former omissions, or, in obedience to the workings of the wires, which we are informed, sometimes takes place behind the curtains, I leave the gentleman to answer. He, Sir, seems to have forgotten his new vocation of defending, and to have assumed his more appropriate character of prosecuting Attorney. He tells us, that there are other Departments in the Government of much more extensive patronage, than that of the State, and asks why I have not directed my attention to them? I am not disposed to question the gentleman's authority in matters of this kind, and I have no doubt, if he would lend us a little of his astuteness, he might be able to discover, what we, in our sober senses, have not dreamt. I invite the gentleman to assume the laboring oar, and I promise him a helping hand. He tells us that the Post Office Departmen has a patronage in contracts and advertisements, a hundred fold greater than that of the State Department. He professes the highest respect for the officer at the head of that department, gives the most solemn asseverations of his confidence, & at the same time, does him the injustice of confounding contracts with patronage. Does he mean to insinuate that any contract has been given to any one who has not the lowest bidder, or, when the public interest did not require it? Does he mean to say that the Post Master General, in advertising his proposals, has followed the example of the Secretary of State, and selected his papers with an eye to their political character and not to their circulation? If he does, let him call for his cases, the reasons on the causes, and he will find himself sadly mistaken. I will give the gentleman's own language, which implies a charge of the kind: 'I am told, Sir, and I believe it to be true, that this same New Hampshire printer, who makes such a noise about the loss of the pittance given for the publication of the laws, has now, at this time, mail contracts to a greater amount than the whole sum paid to all the publishers of the laws of the Union. I am also advised, Sir, that the publisher of an opposition paper in this District, who is daily pouring out its envenomed abuse upon the administration, and all who support it, is also in the engagement of mail contracts." Now, Sir, upon the authority of a reply from the Post Master General to a communication made to him, I pronounce the facts intended to be conveyed in this statement, to be positively untrue. And if the gentleman entertained the respect he professes, why did he not call upon that officer himself for correct information, and not rely upon what he was 'told,' and by these under-hints attempt to 'wink a reputation down. The amount received by the editor of the New Hampshire Patriot, in all the mail contracts in which he is interested, is $2.985; not one third of the amount which gentlemen admit to be paid for the publication of the laws; and for every contract he was the lowest bidder, has fulfilled them to the public satisfaction, and with as few failures as any other contractor in the country. Is it because this man has, at all times and on all occasions, been true to his principles, his party, and his country, that he is to be denied the same rights which belong to every citizen? If, Sir, this be a cause of offence to another Department, fortunately it is not so with that of the Post Office. I am also, warranted in saying, as respects 'the publisher of an opposition paper in this District,' that he had a mail contract several years before the present incumbent came into the Post Office, that it was renewed as other contracts, that the individual came to this place to increase the time of running his stages, which was recommended by the resentatives of the section of country through which they were to pass, but not granted. That, on his way to this place, he purchased out another contract, which, as in other cases, was changed to his name. That, after the individual alluded to, determined on locating himself in this District, as the Editor of a paper, the Post-Master General addressed him a letter, admitting he had no right to deprive him of his contract, but stated it as one of his regulations that the person interested in the transportation of the mail, should give a personal superintendence to the business, and requiring a transfer of the contracts, that they have been disposed of, and that the individual only retains a lien on the contracts to cover the sale of his stages and horses.

The gentleman further informed us that this was a majority administration, as the President was elected by a majority of the states as represented on this floor. I shall not dispute this fact, and I have no doubt the gentleman could inform us of every thing connected with the "bargain, sale and delivery," of which we have heard so much, but, upon which, I want no information. He has also been pleased to tell us that, no measure has been proposed ny the present Executive, which has not been sustained by a majority of Congress, and that the Panama Mission in particular, not only received the sanction of this House, but of the nation. I might ask, what measure has been proposed by the administration, in which reference has not been had to their predecessors, sheltering itself under their example? We have sounded in our ears, on all occasions, the Washington policy, the Jefferson policy, and the Monroe policy. The amalgamating policy of the latter, has contributed, in no small degree, to bring into power the present amalgamated cabinet, a fit personification of the image in Nebuchadnezzar's dream. Has the gentleman so soon forgotten, or does it not suit his purpose to remember, the amendment offered by my friend from Deleware, (Mr. M'Lane.) to the resolution sanctioning the Panama Mission! We were then told, by those who profess an exclusive support of the administration, that it was an interferance with the treaty making power, that it betrayed a want of confidence in the declarations of the Executive; it was resisted with all the force and talent which the administration could bring to bear upon the question, and yet was carried by a majority of this House. That resolution did say to the President, "we have not confidence in you, we intend not to entrust the neutral relations of this nation with your Ministers to this Congress, without saying to you we are not to involved in any entangling alliances." It is not my purpose, Sir, to trace this diplomatic Proteus, through the various shapes and mutations which it assumed, from its first appearance, to its final exit. Yet I would caution gentlemen not to calculate too confidently on the sanction of the nation, until we shall hear something of its benfits; and I pray, Sir, that its result may justify a verdict of approval.

I again ask, Sir, what measure has the administration attempted to carry through this House relying upon itsown recommendation? Is it the famous "Light House of the skies?" I grant them the honor of the invention, yet I believe it rests in the light house where it was first conceived, or with the committee to whom it was referred. Certain, I am, it has not been carried through the House in this Executive influence

I will notice, Sir, but a single further remark made by the gentleman from Maryland. He asked, if I had not transferred my political allegiance? I supported the election of Wm. H. Crawford, not from a regard to the man alone, but from principle, and a sense of duty. The same allegiance to principle and duty, will induce me to support Andrew Jackson, as most likely to defeat the present incumbent; and as an honest man who will bring back this republic to its days of republican simplicity; not by pulling down any of the great establishments in the country, but by sustaining them with a propper economy, as not likely to involve the nation in war but by holding it in an attitude to enforce justice, and command right.

One word more, Sir, in reply to an allusion by the gentleman from Ohio, and I have done. He, Sir, made an allusion which excited my feelings deeply at the moment, one, on which I find it difficult to suppress, and still more difficult to express, them. The gentleman did, indeed disclaim all application, yet the care with which he drew his picture, the great caution with which he applied his brush, and the emphatic tone in which he repeated the hackneyed words, military chieftains, satisfied me as to the wished for application. Yes, Sir, the gentleman was—

'Willing to wound and yet affraid to strike'

When, Mr. Speakrer, the American people shall be told that a representative in his place and that representative a supporter of the present administration, has so far presumed upon the lattitude of debate tolerated here, as to institute a comparison between an ancient traitor, and the man in whom they recognize one of the heroes in their country's cause: When they shall be told that the comparative insinuation has been made, whether in relation to the past, or in anticipation of the future, they will receive it with one burst of deep execration and indignant contempt Yes, Sir, a Miltiades, who sustained the liberties of his country upon the plains of Marathon fell a victim to a charge made in the Senate Chamber, died within the walls of a prison, under a fine, which, from his poverty, he was unable to discharge, imposed under a false accusation, engendered by envy, malignity, and mad ambitton: Yet, I thank my God, these are not days in which feelings of this kind germinate in the breast of a free people, but, that a destiny more honoroble to the individual, more greatful on the part of the nation, awaits our Miltiades.

E PLURIBUS UNUM.

MILTON:

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1827.

The citizens of Milton propose, as a testimony of their regard for Gen. R. M. Saunders, their fellow townsman, and representative in Congress, to give him on Saturday the 10th March, a public dinner. It is expected that the Vice President of the U S. will be in town about that time, who will be invited It is hoped our fellow citizens will generally unite with us on the occasion.

In the preceding columns of to-day's paper will be found another speech, delivered by our esteemed representative in congress, Gen. Saunders, on his resolution calling upon the Secretary of State for the causes which have produced his changes of printers of the laws. We cannot express our admiration of this speech better than by inserting the following remarks by the Editor of the United States Telegraph:

These remarks "will be read with pleasure by those who love independenc and republican virtue; but few can feel their force as they would have done, had they, as we did, heard the orator: inspired by his subject, hurling defiance at the minions, of power, and invoking the censure of his countrymen upon the unfaithful public servants. Gen. Saunders is a young, modest, and retiring man: and has not, heretofore, taken much prominence as a speaker. His effort, on this occasion, was pronounced by many who heard him, to be one of the best specimens of eloquence which they had witnessed on the floor of Congress, and gives us a sure earnest of his future usefulness to his country."

The Raleigh Star of Friday last says that the health of Mr. Stanly has improved beyond expectation. He had been able, for several days to converse freely and agreeably with his friends; and it was hoped he would be able in a few days to return home.

Gen. Thomas Love of Haywood, and Chas. D. Donoho, Esq. of this county have been appointed by the governor, commissioners for selling the residue of the Cherokee lands in this State.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Friday Feb. 16.

The Senate again entered on the consideration of the Navy Bill; when Mr. Smith, S. C. moved to strike out of the bill all the sections which had relation to Naval Schools, which produced some debate. The motion was at length negatived 24 votes to 22. After some further unsuccessful attempts to amend the bill, at was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Friday, Feb. 16.

Mr. Clarke, from Kentucky, presented a resolution of the General Assembly of that State, appropriating the proceedings of the American Colonization Society, and requesting the Representatives to use their best efforts to facilitate the removal of such free persons of color, as may desire to emigrate to the colony in Africa, and to obtain for the Society the protection and patronage of the U. States.

Some objections were made to a reference of this resolution, because it was not addressed to Congress, but to the representatives of Kentucky; but the objections were overruled.

Other resolutions of the same nature from other parts of the Union, were also referred.

Mr. Tomlinson from the committee on commerce, reported the bill from the Senate, making an appropriation for improving the pass of Pascagoula River, entering into the Gulf of Mexico, and for improving the harbour thereof which was committed.

Mr. Vance, from the committe on Military affairs, reported a bill from the senate, authorising the establishment of an Arsenal at Augusta in Maine, which was also committed.

Mr. Orr, from the committee on Expenditures on public buildings, made a report which was laid on the table.

Mr. F Johnston, Ken. commenced a speech on the subject of Mr. Saunders' resolution; but he was cut short by the expiration of the time allowed for discussing resolutions.

The general approbation bill passed its third reading, and was sent to the Senate.

Then went into committee on the bill making appropriations for the Military Service of the U. States, for the year 1827.

After going through a considerable portion of the bill, the committee rose, and reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

MARRIED.—On the 8th ult. by the Rev. J. Hanks, Mr. Green Richards to Miss Margaret Jordan, all of Orange county.

In the same county, on the 22nd ult. by Robert Tinnin, Esq. Mr. Lemuel Wilkerson to Miss Elizabeth Wilkerson.

DIED—On the 23d ultimo Mrs. Elizabeth Faucett, wife of James Faucett (Eno or Miller) of Orange County.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to Jail as a runaway on the 23d. Jan last a negro man named BOB and says he belongs to Thomas Little of Richmond county N. C. aged about 23 years. He formerly belonged to a Mr. Thomas Brown of this county. The owner is requested to come forward, Prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwises he will be dealt with as the Law directs, this 6th. Feb.

Caswell Cty. N. C.

ALEX. M'ALPINE—Jailor.

Febuary 13, 42—3w.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Douglas & Lewis was dissolved by mutual consent, the first day of Nov. last. The books, and accounts are in the hands of Samuel A. Douglas for collection who is only authorised to settle the business. Those in debt to the firm, will please call and settle their respective accounts.

SAMUEL A. DOUGLAS

S. LEWIS.

Feb. 19 43—tf

Milton Gazette and Roanoke Advertiser.

SEAT OF THE MUSES

"Appollo struck the enchanting Lyre,
The Muses sung in strains alternate."

THE PARTING SONG.

BY MRS. HEMANS

"I hear thee, O thou rushing stream, thou'rt
from my native dell,
Thou'rt bearing thence a mournful sound—a
murmur of farewell!
And far thee well—flow on my stream! flow
on thou bright and free!
I do but dream that in thy voice one tone laments
for me;
But I have been a thing unloved from child
hood's loving years,
and therefore turns my soul to thee, for thou
hast known my tears;
The mountains and the caves, and thou, my
secret tears have known;
The woods can tell where he hath wept that
ever wept alone!

I see the once again, my home! thou'rt there
amidst thy vines,
And clear upon thy gleaming roof, the light
of summer shines,
It is a joyous hour when eve comes whispering
through the groves,
The hour that brings the son from toil, the
hour the mother loves!
The hour the mother loves!—for me belov'd
it hath not been;
Yet ever in its purple smile, thou smil'st a
blessed scene!
Whose quiet beauty o'er my soul through
distant years will come—
Yet what but as the dead to thee, shall I be
then my home?

Not as the dead! no not the dead! we speak of
them—we keep
Their names, like light that must not fade
within our bosoms deep;
We hallow e'en the lyre they touch'd, we
love the lay they sung,
We pass with softer step the place they
fill'd our band among!
But I depart like sound like dew, like aught
that leaves on earth
No trace of sorrow or delight, no memory of
its birth!
I go!—the echo of the rock a thousand songs
may swell
When mine is a forgotten voice—Woods,
mountains, home farwell!

And farwell mother! I have borne in lonely
silence long,
But now the current of my soul grows pas-
sionate and strong!
And I will speak! though but the wind that
wanders through the sky,
And but the dark deep rustling pines and
rolling streams reply,
Yes! I will speak! within my breast whate'er
hath seem'd to be,
There lay a hidden fount of love, that would
have gush'd for thee!
Brightly it would have gush'd, bnt thou—my
mother, thou hast thrown
Back on the forest and the wilds what should
have been thine own;

Then far thee well! I leave thee not in loneli-
ness to pine,
Since thou hast sons of statelier mien and
fairer brow than mine;
Forgive me that thou could'st not love! it may
be that a tone
Yet from my burning heart may pierce through
thine when I am gone!
And thou perchance, may'st weep for him
for whom thou ne'er hast smil'd,
And the grave give his birthright back to
thy neglected child!
Might but my spirit then return, 'midst its
kindred dwell,
And quench its thirst with love's free tears,—
'tis all a dream, farewell"

NINETEENTH CONGRESS.
SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

Friday Feb. 9.

The bill to provide for the adjust-ment of claims of persons entitled to indemnification under the first article of the Treaty of Ghent, &c. was re ported with amendments. The bill to grant lands in the state of Indiana, in aid of the opening of a canal in that state, was, after full discussion laid on the table. The memorial of the Colonization Society, praying aid from the government, was pre-sented, and on motion to refer it, some debate arose, when it was laid on the table. The bill for the bene-fit of the heirs of Thomas Jefferson, deceased, by authorizing the con-tractors with the Corporation of the City of Washington, for drawing of certain lotteries, to substitute *land* prizes for *money* prizes in their scheme, was read the third time and passed. The bill authorizing such persons as have relinquished public lands, to re-purchase the same at a fixed price, was read a third time and passed.

The Senate did not sit on Satur-day.

Monday, Feb. 12.

Mr. Cobb presented sundry pro-ceedings of the Executive and Le-gislature of the State of Georgia, on the subject of treaties lately conclu-ded by the United States with the Creek Indians. Mr. Sanford, from the committee on Foreign Relations, made a report on the memorials of sundry merchants and traders who have lost property by French depre-dations, accompanied by a resolution for the discharge of the committee from the further considesation of the memorials. A bill was reported from the committee on the District of Columbia, appropriating $37,000 for M'Adamizing Pennsylvania A-venue from the Capitol to George-town. The Senate spent three hours in the consideration of Executive bu-siness.

Tuesday, Feb. 13.

The bilt from the other House to increase the duty on imported wool-lens was taken up and read a second time. The bill to abolish imprison-ment for debt, was taken up, and on on motion Mr. Johnson of Ky. laid on the table. The bill to reduce the duties on certain imported articles, comprising teas, coffee and wines was ordered to be engrossed.

Wednesday Feb. 13.

The Vice President of the United States attended and resumed the chair. The bill for the location and opening of a road in the State of In-diana, was read a third time and passed. The bill for reducing the duties heretofore levied on teas, cof-fee and wine, was read a third time and passed. The bill appropriating certain sections of public land to aid the state of Illinoise in opening a canal communication between the river Illinois and Lake Michigan was read a third time and passed. The bill appropriating certain sec-tions of public land for the purpose of aiding the state of Indiana to o-pen a canal between the Wabash river and Lake Erie, was read a third time, and passed. The bill for the relief of John T. Smith and Wilson P. Hunt, was considered, and, after a long discussion, rejected by the cast-ing vote of the Vice President. The bill for the relief of Ebenezer Oliver & Co. and the bill for graduating the price of public lands, were laid on the table, with the understanding that they would not be called up this session.

Thursday, Feb. 15.

Mr. Dickerson, from the Commit tee on Manufactures, reported the bill for altering the acts imposing duties on imported woollens, without amendment. The Senate took up the bill appropriating five hundred thousand dollars annually, for six years, for the gradual improvement of the Navy of the United States—and after a long discussion and the adoption of several amendments, the bill was laid on the table, with the understanding that it would be tak-en up on Friday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, Feb. 9.

After some remarks by Mr. Dor-sey, on the resolution of Mr. Saun-ders, the House discussed the ques-tion as to the reference of the Mes-sage of the President relative to the Creek Indians. Mr. Forsyth mov-ed its reference to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, which was refused, and on motion by Mr. Webster, the subject was referred to a select committee, which consists of Messrs. Everett, Powell, Cocke, Drayton, Whittlesey, Law-rence and Buckner.

Saturday, Feb. 10.

In the House of Representatives, the discussion of the Manufacturers' bill was resumed, until quarter past 6 o'clock, when the bill was passed, the vote being, Ayes 106—Noes 95.

Monday, Feb. 12.

The discussion of the resolution of-fered by Mr. Saunders was resumed and Mr. Dorsey concluded his re-marks, being compelled to cut them short, in consequence of indisposi-tion. The house then went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and took up the bill authorizing an exchange of stock. Mr. Verplanck's amendment, provi-ding that, as a third alternative, trea-sury notes should be issued to the amount required, was negatived, and the committee rose and reported the bill to the House.

Tuesday, Feb. 15.

Mr. Wright from the committee of inquiry into the official conduct of Mr. Calhoun, while Secretary of War, made a report, thoroughly ac-quitting him of all participation in the profits of the contract with Mix. The conduct and character of Mix are portrayed by the committee in dark colors, and no one will proba-bly envy him the immortality which he has acquired.

Wednesday, Feb. 14.

The bills ordered to be engrossed on the preceding day were read a third time and passed. The bill to refund certain duties paid upon ves sels and cargoes belonging to the ci-ty of Hamburgh, went through com-mittee of the whole, and was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time. The House then went through committee with the general approba-tion bill, and reported it to the House with the amendments which the Chairman of the Committee mo-ved. Some discussion took place in committee, and in the house, in the clause appropriating 9,000 dol-lars for an outfit for a minister to succeed Mr. Anderson at the Con-gress of Tucubaya.

Thursday, Feb. 15.

The discussion was resumed on the clause in the General Approbation bill, which provided an outfit of $9,000 for a Minister to succeed Mr Anderson to the mission to Tu-cubaya, when finally it was deter-mined not to fill the blank with that sum, by a vote of 117 to 46. The blank was then, on motion of Mr. Cook filled with $4,500, and thus amended, the bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on Friday. The resolution of Mr. Saunders was taken up and dis-cussed: Mr. Saunders concluding the observations which he commen-ced on the preceding day; after which, he was followed by Mr. Buck-ner in reply.

From Niles's Register.

Newspapers.—Newspapers are things that can be dispensed with, as costing money that might be saved. So is the schooling of our children; so, indeed, are nine tenths of what it costs us to live. Almost any man might lay up money every year if he would live on bread and water, and clothe himself in the cheapest man ner he could. But what of that? who would live like a brute and die like a beggar, for the mere pleasure of saving money, which he cannot carry hence with him, though like a dead weight, it may hang upon his soul at the last moment of his mor-tal existencel there are few such—five or ten in a million, and what wretched creatures are they? Most men, sensible that they must die, are disposed to enjoy a little of the fruits of their toils; and nothing is perhaps more necessary to the en-joyment of society, or self satisfac-tion in retirement, than a well in-formed and virtuous mind; it gives a zest to all things in prosperity, and is the best resource in adversity. Newspapers, though not always con-ducted with talents and respectabili ty, are the best possibile channels for obtaining an acquaintance with the affairs of the world, and to im plant desires in the hearts of youth for more soild reading, as he goes on to maturity.

In truth they are the great engine that moves the moral and political world, and are infinitely powerful to establish the character of a people as well as to preserve their liberties.

From th Johnston Herald.

Romantic Adventure; or the Doctor outdone.—Some three or four sleigh loads of lads and lasses halted at one of our Hotels, on the first instant—among the number was a loving couple, who were about to commence the new year by a matrimonial con-nexion; the rest were to witness the ceremony. A worthy divine was sent for—ushered into the room a-mong the company, and the groom and bride pointed out to him. Some what surprised to see them at oppo-site sides of the apartment, the min-ister asked the man if he wished to be married? "No!" was the reply in a gruff and determined tone. At this the bride fainted—the girls screamed—the young men were con-founded—the holy man withdrew, and all prospect of joy and merri-ment vanished. Convulsions suc-ceeded the fainting fit, and a doctor was sent for—he was of the Thomp-sonian school—he tried his never failing prescriptious, steaming and hot drops—good remedies, in their way, for bodily complaints, but of little benefit to "a mind diseased'—all would not do, and the poor girl was evidently growing worse. At this juncture, a sage magistrate of our village entered—he knew some-thing of human nature, and had no faith in steam doctors, especially in such cases—assuming authority he cleared the room of all save the love sick damsel and her quandum lover—gave them a little friendly advice and then retired—the knot was tied and so ended the adventure.

New Publications.—The Rev. Co-lin M'Iver, of this town, proposes publishing two new periodical works each to appear monthly: the one un-der the title of "*The Evangelical Museum.*" containing essays on various topics of Theology, Bio-graphical Sketches, remarks on ec-clesiastical History, reviews of new Theological publications, Religious Intelligence, obituary notices of dis-tinguished Christians, &c. and the other under that of "*The Virginia and North Carolina Presbyterian Preacher,*" consisting of sermons selected from the manuscripts of mi-nisters of the Presbyterian Church, residing in Virginia and North Car-olina.

Mr. M'Iver is already advanta-geously known to the public as the Editor of the "Southern Preacher and other works, in which he has dis-played much research, industry and talent. From his habits of applica-tion, his learning and general ac-quaintance with the subjects to be embraced in his proposed publica-tions, we think his editorial labours will be useful and acceptable to the public. The prospectus will appear in our next.

Car. Jour.

The Report of the Committee on Military Affairs, in the House of Representatives, on the subject of the Georgia Militia Claims, is a plain and honest document and, therefore, entitled to respect—and the more so, that it appears to have been the u-nanimous act of the Committee. Af-ter the repeated sanctions which these claims have received from Commit-tees of the House, there can hardly remain a doubt of their original jus-tice: and, if their justice be admitted, we cannot admit that their age bars them, but should rather suppose that that consideration strengthens the obligation to pay them. We have al ways been of opinion, that they ought to be allowed; and should be glad to see the question respecting them fi-nally put to rest, by an appropriation for paying them. *Nat. Intel.*

BOLIVAR.—We are indebted to a gentleman of this city for the follow-ing extract of a letter, from the seat of internal trouble and disaffection in the Southern Republics. It par-takes, as the reader will not fail to note, of the glow and enthusiasm of the climate; but exhibits neverthe-less the kind of feeling with which the return of the Liberator has been received.—*Albany Argus.*

Extract from a letter from a respecta table gentleman in Laguari, to a friend in this city dated Jan. 6, 1827

"I have the pleasure of reporting that Bolivar has landed at Puerto Cabbello—has proclaimed an am-nesty—has made peace without using any other weapons than Quaker ones—pen and ink

"What a proof of real greatness! The whole of Venezula is in a state of commotion bordering on civil war he hears the sound of political earth-quakes, of volcanic ebulition: He hastens—he flies and a flock of his companions in victory fly after him: He plants his foot upon his native soil: He waves, not his sword, but a talis-manic pen, and all convulsions cease

"He writes but one word, and that gives peace to an already ago-nized country, surrounded with clouds and covered with tempests en-gaged in civil war and desolated by commotion. What a change! What a revolution! Where is its parallel in history? or where its equal or ex. ample in modern times?

"We expect him in Caraccas to-morrow or next day. The first three days of the last week Caraccus was like a besieged city. Troops enter-ing every house, seizing mules, blan kets, saddles, &c. Several hundred mules were seized in Caraccas alone and troops were sent out to scour the whole country in quest of others. After three days, news came that Bolivar had landed. His decree is published—sorrow is turned into joy—the mules are restored—and like a dream of sorrow from which we awake and find all sweet peace around us the past looks like illusion, and the present is almost too good to be credited."

COMMODORE PORTER.

Late reports from Havanna ac-cuse the Spaniards of an intention to attempt the capture or destruction of commodore Porter and force at Key West. We are not very well read in the law of Nations, but should suppose that such an attempt would be met with retaliatory measures on the ground of its being a violation of the usages and customs of peace.

Rich. Enq.

Postscript.—A letter received late last night from our correspondence at Cape Island informs us, that Cape Island informs us, that captain El-drige, of the brig Ann, below, 9 days from Hayanna, states, that Com-modore Porter was not at Key West when he sailed.

Phil. Palladium, Feb. 14, 1827.

From Key West.—The brig Gov. Lincoln, which arrived last evening touched at Key West 29th ult. and left there on the 1st instant Capt blinn informs that Commodore Por-ter had in port the frigate Libera-tor and the brig Victoria, the lat-ter just arrived from a cruise. The brig Bravo, another of his squadron was then in sight beating in. The Commodore was fitting out a brig which he had captured. He was daily expecting two frigates from V. Cruz, and intended to attack the Spanish squadron as soon as they arrived. His vessels were well man-ned, and the crews in fine spirits.—The Spanish squadron off the har-bor, consisted of 4 frigates and 2 brigs. Com. Porter could run out at any time he pleased, but intended to wait for the expected reinforce-ment. The Colombian privateer Carabobo, Capt. Hopner, was also in port repairing, and was to sail in 2 days. She had taken a number of prizes.

N. Y. Merc. Adv.

A tourist in Germany gives the following description of the Saxony ladies;—"The ladies are models of industry: whether at home or abroad kniiting and needle work know no interruption. A lady going to a route would think little of forgetting her fan, but could not spend half an hour without her impliments of industry. A man would be quite pardonable for doubting, on entering such a drawing room, whether he had not strayed into a school of industry: and whe-ther he was not expected to cheapen stockings instead of dealing in small talk. At Dresdon it is carried so far, that even the theatres are not protected against stocking wires. I have seen a lady gravely lay down her work, wipe away the tears which the sorrows of Thecla in Wallenstin's death, had brought in-to her eyes, and immediately resume her knitting."

TO TOBACCO PLANTRS,

WE the undersigned subscribers, being desirous of as much competition, in our Tobacco market as this place will afford, would recommend to all planters, who de-sign offering their Tobacco in this market, to have their Tobacco opened on Friday's, that they may have the benefit of more bid-ders than they would have, if opened on any other day. In addition to the undersigned, some gentlemen, residing in the country, wishing to vest money in Tobacco, have promised they would attend on that day.

RAGLAND & M'GEHEE,
A DONOHO,
SAMUEL WATKINS,
JNO. T. GARLAND,
PHIL H THOMAS,
DAVID KYLE.

Milton, N. C. Feb. 3. 41—tf

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Letters to the Editor must be post paid.